

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1907.

No. 23

Professor Commons on Municipal Ownership.

The National Civic Federation Commission on Public Ownership and Co-operation, after nearly two years of investigating the methods prevailing in the principal cities of this country and Great Britain, has finished its labors, and the first of its interesting reports was made public in New York city last Sunday. This report, entitled "Labor and Politics," was written by Professor John R. Commons of Wisconsin University.

Professor Commons favors municipalization, and he desires that labor unions be recognized and dealt with by departmental heads of municipally operated utilities. He asserts that common labor in America is better paid and has better working conditions in utilities owned and operated by the public than it has in private corporations. In addition he recites that employes of city-owned corporations are all citizens of this country, while private corporations operating public service utilities employ many who have not their naturalization papers and are not encouraged to get them.

CHECKS PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Certain effects of the municipal ownership movement in Great Britain on the private companies are evident, according to Professor Commons. He cites the Sheffield Company as having directed its policy for many years with the distinct purpose of meeting the arguments for municipal ownership. He says that this company consequently has distributed its large surplus profits in the form of reduced prices for gas and the betterment of its plants.

"Most instructive of all is the attitude of the companies toward their employes," he continues. "With the sentiment of municipal ownership ready to explode, the companies cannot afford to risk a strike."

Then he tells what the private companies of England have done to prevent strikes and give better conditions to their employes. Crossing the Atlantic, he continues as follows:

"The influence of wage earners through their unions upon the conditions of municipal employment in the United States has been complicated through the presence and activity of practical politicians. In the municipal enterprises investigated, except South Norwalk and Richmond, the eight-hour day has been established for the last ten or fifteen years for all employes, whereas in the private companies the hours are longer or have more recently been reduced for a

portion, but not all, of their employes in the more skilled branches of work. This advantage in municipal undertakings has been brought about, not by a definite labor party, but by the influence of wage earners as voters upon the municipal officials."

CITES CASE OF CHICAGO.

The professor finds that the proper method of dealing with employes is the most difficult and critical problem of municipal ownership, and he favors the recognition of organized labor as a safeguard against the pressure of outside (political) recommendations. On this subject he says:

"The appointment, promotion and dismissal of employes, and the wages to be paid, offer peculiar opportunities for political and personal influence inconsistent with efficiency. Civil service reform, so called, has been found in its highest perfection in the city of Chicago, but it is evident by comparison with a less perfect device in Syracuse that its integrity depends on the political influences that control the Mayor and the heads of departments. If the head of the department is independent of politics, as shown in Cleveland, Detroit and South Norwalk, the Civil Service Commission is not needed. The Chicago system is a temporary bulwark built around the departments until such time as the chief officer himself can be protected from political selection.

"This is the case in British cities where the idea of a Civil Service Commission is unknown. But even there, especially in the Sheffield tramways, appointments have been made on the recommendation of Councilors. The experience of Glasgow is instructive. Fifteen years ago the practice of hiring employes on the recommendation of Councilors was universal in all departments. But with the growth of municipal ownership it has almost disappeared.

WOULD RECOGNIZE LABOR.

"Our investigations have shown that the strongest safeguard for a manager against the pressure of outside recommendations is the recognition of organized labor within his department. Wherever we have found a class of employes organized and dealt with as such through their representatives we have found those positions exempt from politics. This follows from the nature of labor organizations, which cannot survive if individuals are given preference on political, religious, personal or any other grounds than the character of the work they do.

"Even in the politically honeycombed municipal undertaking at Allegheny, the union of Electrical Workers stopped the practice of paying assessments by its members for political campaigns. The success of the Civil Service system of Chicago is owing more than anything else to the fact that organized labor has one of the three members on each Examining Board. The manager of the Manchester tramway ascribes his freedom from interference by individual Councilors to his recognition of the union that holds 90 per cent of his motormen and conductors."

PUBLIC WORKS PAY BETTER.

In general, Professor Commons asserts, common labor is better paid by private companies in America. Continuing, he says:

"In the United States the minimum paid for common labor by the private companies is, in all cases except Atlanta, lower than that of the municipality, and the minimum paid for common labor by municipal undertakings is higher than that of private companies of the same locality.

"In none of the American enterprises investigated were the common laborers organized. In the municipal undertakings they are paid higher wages and given shorter hours than in the case of private employes of the same locality. They are also in all cases citizens of the United States and residents of the locality. The common labor of the private companies, except in Indianapolis and the Southern cities, where they are colored, is composed largely of immigrants, and no attention is paid as to whether they have secured citizenship papers or not.

"In the matter of wages and hours the principal effect of municipal ownership is seen in the unskilled and unorganized labor in both countries, in that of street railway employes in Great Britain and in that of gas workers and electric workers in the United States."

Typographical Union No. 4 of Albany has established a pension fund for old and incapacitated members. Such men, having families, cannot always avail themselves of the comforts of the Colorado Springs Home; hence there is a necessity for some provision so that they can live in their accustomed way. The Albany Union finds that a five-cent weekly assessment per capita, if not drawn upon before next January, will prove amply sufficient to take care of its old members.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held July 19, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Carriage and Wagon Workers, H. W. McMullin, T. Farron, C. A. Siskron, S. J. Charcho, J. A. Holland, George Hasselbach. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, H. Gallagher, vice J. McFarland. Cemetery Employees, John W. Brown, vice J. Ferro. Waiters No. 30, D. Foster vice A. C. Rose. Cigar Makers, H. L. Foster, Henry Knobel, K. Morris. Sailors—Ed Anderson, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, A. Furuseth, H. G. Lundberg, Walter Macarthur, H. Molander, P. Scharrenberg, John Vance Thompson, Robert Tunnell. Machinists, W. T. McConnell, vice J. J. Fitzpatrick. Carmen—C. F. Cordes, vice E. Hart.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the International Electrical Workers' Union, acknowledging the receipt of resolutions adopted by this Council, in reference to the position taken by Local No. 151. From Waiters' Union No. 30, extending invitations to delegates to attend a smoker in their new headquarters at 590 Eddy street, Thursday evening, July 25th. Minutes of the Allied Provision Trades Council. Referred to Financial Secretary—From the Sail Makers' Union, relative to delegation. Referred to LABOR CLARION—From Coopers' International Union, relative to the Finsch Distilling Company's unfair barrels. Referred to Secretary—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, requesting the Council not to affiliate with the Civic League of San Francisco. Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the Riordon Manufacturing Company of Chicago, relative to union-labeled belts. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, relative to purchasing Labor Day outfits. Referred to Executive Committee—From the Cigar Makers' Union, requesting the Council to place the American Tobacco Company's stores on the unfair list.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Pavers—Business dull. Cigar Makers—Have levied a fine on all members found purchasing non-union goods. Retail Clerks—Request delegates to report back to their unions and urge their members not to patronize any store that keeps open after 6 p. m. Cemetery Employees—Report that they are having some difficulty in organizing men in certain cemeteries. Rammermen—Business dull. Molders—Business dull.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1.—That the Secretary inform the Fibre Pressmen of Lockport, N. Y., who appealed for financial assistance, of the conditions now prevailing in our city; concurred in. 2.—That the application for a boycott on the Pacific Telephone Company be laid over one week; concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends that the Council decline to accept the invitation to participate in the formation of the charter amendments; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported having endeavored to assist the Glove Workers' Union in reorganizing.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Reported that the Park Commissioners have granted the request of the Council to celebrate the next Labor Day in Golden Gate Park, and will do all in their power to make the day a success.

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE—Recommends that the Labor Council, Building Trades Council and affiliated unions decline the invitation and refrain from sending delegates to the proposed peace conference to be held under the auspices of the Civic League; concurred in. The full text of the recommendation is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18, 1907.

"To the Officers and Members of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, and all Organized Labor of California—GREETING: In the matter of the invitation referred to the Gen-

eral Campaign Strike Committee by the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, your Committee begs leave to report as follows:

"The invitation from the Civic League of San Francisco to organized labor to participate in the proposed Peace Conference to be held July 23, 24 and 25, for the alleged purpose of 'discussing the mutual relations between capital and labor, with a view toward bringing about permanent industrial peace in this city,' and for the further objects of 'organizing a California branch of the National Civic Federation,' has received thorough and careful consideration by your Committee.

"While we are strongly in favor of permanent industrial peace in this city and State, and court such measures as conciliation and voluntary arbitration in preference to strikes, lockouts and industrial warfare, still it must be remembered that lasting industrial peace can only be secured upon a foundation of social justice. The National Civic Federation and the various peace conferences held under its auspices in the East have not been productive of results that commend themselves to the sincere trades unionist, and your Committee, after careful review of the local situation, fails to see where the proposed Peace Conference will achieve any tangible good. Organized labor and the fair employers of this city and State have for a number of years dwelt together in peace and prosperity, and whenever differences have arisen they have been mutually adjudicated through the medium of reason upon a basis of equity.

"In our opinion, it would at this time be unwise for the trade and labor unions and the central labor bodies of this city to surrender to a foreign institution one iota of the rights which the united wage workers have secured through endless struggle and sacrifice.

"Your Committee therefore recommends that the San Francisco Labor Council and all the unions in this city and State decline the invitation and refrain from sending delegates to the proposed Peace Conference, for the reason hereinbefore stated.

"GENERAL CAMPAIGN STRIKE COMMITTEE.

"R. CORNELIUS, President.

"O. A. TVEITMOE, Secretary."

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS—President, A. J. Gallagher; Vice-President, H. M. Alexander; Recording Secretary, William P. McCabe; Financial Secretary, J. J. Kenny, Miss A. Burkhardt; Treasurer, D. McLennan; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. O'Brien; Trustees, Charles Schuppert, Miss M. Wheeler, J. Wittman. *Executive Committee*—J. McPherson, G. B. Benham, J. A. Kelly, Joseph Guinnee, S. Fox, George Cooney, P. O'Brien, Henry Knobel, M. E. Decker, Ed Hoffman, Bert La Rue, George A. Tracy Charles Schilling, Charles Minert, J. K. Doyle, D. Tattenham, H. W. McMullin, George W. Bell, H. M. Alexander, D. J. Murray, E. Patterson, D. McLennan, J. H. Conley, Guy Thurber. *Law and Legislative Committee*—A. C. Roche, Walter Macarthur, Theo. Johnson, James Bownan, J. V. Ducoing, C. H. Parker, G. M. Lipman. *Organizing Committee*—J. O. Walsh, H. Altman, M. P. Scott, J. M. Moran, J. Verra, Al Hooper, E. Patterson, S. Fox, Miss Alice Lynch. *Label Committee*—H. Elbing, J. W. Hogan, F. J. Pratt, H. L. Foster, J. P. Bogan, Leo Michelsen, W. C. Kittler, Miss Sarah Hagan, Miss Anna Burkhardt, G. Hohlman, J. J. Calish. Japanese and Korean League—J. V. Ducoing, George Lipman, W. T. McClain, G. A. Black, A. J. Gallagher, E. H. Misner. **DIRECTORS OF LABOR CLARION**—George A. Tracy, H. A. Menke, G. B. Benham.

Moved and seconded that nominations close; carried.

Brother J. J. O'Neill suggested that the Trustees of the Hall Association remain as first selected, unless the Council takes other action. Moved and seconded that the present Trustees be made permanent; amended, that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Committee; carried.

Brother Reiddy of the Commercial Telegraphers

Sale of Nadia Corsets

Nadia Corsets are the perfection of fit and comfort, and are the very best corset values for the price. Expert Corset Fitters in attendance, who will see that you get a corset best adapted to your figure. The prices are an inducement.

\$1.00 Regular \$1.50 Value—Princess Dip-Back Corset, as illustrated; a trim, satisfactory corset; with hose supporters front and side; trimmed with lace and ribbon; has good, strong bones; white only.

\$1.50 Regular \$2.25 value—Princess Dip-Back Corset; firm, fine coutil Nadia Corset; with hose supporters front and side; trimmed with corded ribbon and lace; has extension clasp; white only.

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Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street

UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delineator, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern-Revue, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Photographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

BOSTON, MASS.

Black Cat, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Red Book.
Men and Women, (M.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)
Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)
New England Homestead, (W.)
American Agriculturist, (W.)
Farm and Home, (S. M.)
Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

was granted the floor and addressed the Council at length as to their strike and settlement of the same; also advocated the advantages of the union label.

Moved and seconded that the Council go into executive session; carried. Ordered that a committee from the Carmen meet in conjunction with a committee from the Machinists, for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory agreement; if not, the Committee to appear before the General Strike Committee on Monday evening; carried.

RECEIPTS

Gas Workers	\$10.00
Blacksmiths' Helpers	4.00
Undertakers	4.00
Ice Wagon Drivers	8.00
Water Workers	4.00
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	12.00
Milk Wagon Drivers.....	8.00
Upholsterers	6.00
Sugar Workers	16.00
Boot and Shoe Cutters	2.00
Teamsters	20.00
Boat Builders	2.00
Cigar Makers	12.00
Leather Workers	4.00
Machine Hands.....	2.00
Firemen	12.00
Total.....	\$126.00

EXPENSES

Secretary	\$30.00
Stenographer	20.00
Postage	2.00
Horse and buggy	18.00
H. S. Crocker Co.....	1.00
Examiner	75
Pacific Telephone Company	5.50
Total	\$77.25

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters:

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 Eleventh street.

Following the footsteps of the Chicago trade unionists, the labor unions of Covington, Ky., have started a movement for a trades union bank. The bank will have a paid-up stock of \$50,000. All the stock has already been subscribed by the labor unions.

In 1906 there were 1,631 union printing offices in Germany, employing 18,340 union printers; now there are 5,573 offices, employing 49,497 organized men.



Copyright

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Weekly...

It is your own fault if you are not well dressed. Buying of Kragens you may wear the best of clothing and pay for it in tiny amounts weekly or monthly as the income is received.

There's one style of Kragens \$12.50 Suits pictured, there's hundreds of others and the cheapest of them is worth \$20.00 the cheapest of them would be sold at any store in San Francisco for \$20.00; but it's Kragens way to sell cheaply — it brings Customers.

At \$12.50 you may buy the finest all-wool Serge Suits, the best of Worsted Suits and the dandiest Black Thibet Suits and 2-Piece Outing Suits and any of these Suits is the purest of all-wool and for any you are only asked to pay \$12.50 and the sum total **\$12.50** of any suit or more is but

OPEN AN ACCOUNT AT KRAGENS AND YOU MAY BUY YOUR FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES, ANYTHING FOR THE HOUSE—ALSO HIGH-GRADE JEWELRY. REMEMBER THAT KRAGENS CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK AND LATEST STYLE IN WOMEN'S CLOAKS, SUITS, MILLINERY AND LADIES' SHOES MAY ALSO BE FOUND AT KRAGENS AND BE ADDED TO THE ONE ACCOUNT.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Advance copies of the reports of officers of the International Typographical Union, which will be submitted to the Hot Springs convention, have been received by the officers of No. 21. The report of President Lynch, while covering many topics of interest to the craft, dwells chiefly with the progress of the eight-hour-day struggle. It says, in part: "The strike roll has been reduced to comparatively inconsequential proportions in all but a few cities. In these centers of agitation and trouble, such as Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Paul and Louisville, we are still stubbornly opposed by employers conducting what are to us unfair offices, and we are just as stubbornly contesting for the recognition of the eight-hour-day. We have not abandoned the contest at any point, and vim and aggressiveness keep pace with the varying conditions that confront us in localities where the shorter workday is not yet the general rule. * * * Even the contentious employer will acknowledge the truth of the assertion that the eight-hour day is won. It may take a few additional months or years to regain all the offices lost to the union by reason of the eight-hour strike, but these offices will gradually come back to the fold. In this, history will only repeat itself. The union embraces the competent printers, and in order to do business at a profit competent printers must be employed. As the non-unionists at present employed gain ability and confidence they will seek union membership. The tendency of the wage-earner is to combine. The tendency is becoming more pronounced as business rapacity and greed develop. Given sufficient opportunity, unrestrained by union regulations and combinations of workingmen, and the employer as a class is the best union evangelist. The non-union printer, aside from the pronounced blackleg whose principle is revenue only, will gravitate to the union because he must."

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood's financial statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1907, contains a summary of the business transacted through his office, and shows a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$134,354.24; receipts from all sources during the year, \$1,804,950.67; total, \$1,939,304.91; expenditures, \$1,642,441.94; balance on hand, \$296,862.97. This sum is distributed among five funds, as follows: Burial fund, \$13,420.85; Executive Council or defense fund, \$174,922.91; general fund, \$5,125.03; special defense fund, \$90,120.50; *Typographical Journal* fund, \$363.24. The expenses of organizers for the year amount to \$45,389.68. Since the establishment of the burial fund \$443,105.00 has been paid out in death benefits by the International. Deaths the past year numbered 561, of which 71 are attributed to nervous diseases; genito-urinary diseases, 64; respiratory diseases, 185; miscellaneous, 200; accidental, 29; suicide, 12. The average age at date of death was 46.7 years. The cost of transacting business during the year, exclusive of the *Typographical Journal* account, and less the revenue from supplies, etc., was \$16,026.63; average cost per member, 37.78 cents; cost per member for officers' salaries, 10.02 cents.

Thirty-three men employed in the composing-room of Hearst's New York *American* were recently laid off. The slump was due to the fact that the Publishers' Association has raised the rates for advertising and the large department stores have refused to pay the increase.

POST GOING DOWN.

"Bread Crumb" Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., who for a time succeeded in inducing the people to buy his coffee, which is made of bread crumbs, is going backward. His business has fallen off one-third during the last six months. This is due partly to the boycott placed upon him by organized labor because of his leadership in the Citizens' Industrial Association, which aims to wreck labor organizations, and his crazy advertisements in the daily newspapers, and partly through the boycott laid on him by the bourgeoisie for his divorcing his wife and marrying his stenographer.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Temporary Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 135 Gough Street.

The customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on July 23, President C. H. Casasa in the chair. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. F. H. Lockwood and C. Schneider, and were laid over one week. The resignation from membership of Mr. C. J. Pierard was submitted and accepted.

The following-named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: J. Celko, K. Dietrich, W. H. Dufour, A. E. Donaldson, F. C. Heinemann, S. Greene, E. A. Lassale, C. L. Morgan, G. Severi, E. Siegel, B. Spiller, A. Stefanik, and J. Stross.

The membership on transfer in Local No. 6 of J. P. Sullivan, of Local No. 325, San Diego, was annulled for failure to comply with Federation law requiring full membership in the M. M. P. U.

Report has been made of the fact that a number of members have failed to pay such strike assessments as are due to date. At the last Board meeting it was decided to suspend from membership in good standing on August 1st, members that are delinquent in these payments. Members are again advised that these assessments must be paid in cash to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, and that payment is required from all members, whether resident or non-resident, unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors.

The Alameda County Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting next Thursday, August 1st, in the branch headquarters, No. 908 Washington street, Oakland, at 11 a. m. Various matters of interest to all members will be considered, and a large attendance is desired.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, will be held on Monday, August 12th, at 2 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Barron, 3331 Sacramento street. Members will take notice that on and after the 12th day of August, 1907, the regular monthly dues of 25 cents and the International per capita tax of 20 cents per quarter will become due. Old members, those wishing to become members and the mothers, wives and sisters of printers who are strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend any of the meetings.

MARY A. BARRON, Secretary.

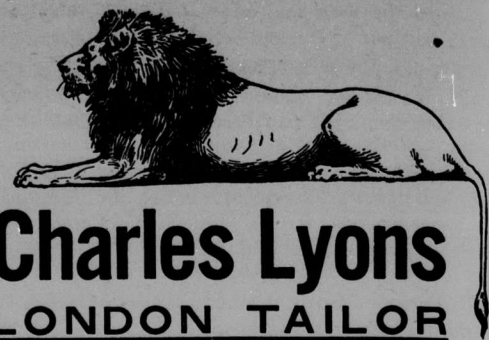
CHILD SLAVERY IN LOWELL, MASS.

The discovery was made the other day that a 10-year-old boy was working in one of the big Lowell (Mass.) mills under the name of another lad who had been killed in the big fire in Dover, N. H., and for whom a school certificate had been originally issued. This has called forth charges by leading Greeks of that city that a properly conducted investigation would reveal hundreds of "child slaves."

Unless the Boston immigration officials immediately take action on the matter, they will be called upon to witness the sifting of charges of violation of the immigration laws and the enforced slavery of two little Greek children, as revealed by the arrest of Panalotic Functas by the New York officials. It is understood that the man who brought the children to this country will be brought to justice by the New York authorities unless the local ones take immediate action.—*St. Louis Labor Compendium*.

Organized labor does not want strikes; it wants peace. It does not, however, want the peace that existed between the master and the slave; it wants the peace that comes from an understanding between employer and employe to respect each other's rights and to be just and honest with one another. This is the peace of justice for which every true trade unionist hopes, prays and works.

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CARMEN'S STRIKE.

FROM "THE LEADER."

The inconveniences consequent on the Carmen's Strike have led to much loose thinking and looser talking on strikes in general, and this strike in particular. All of us are, in one way or another, and whether we like it or not, dragged into the conflict, and are wounded in our feelings or our pockets. Therefore are our voices raised in ululation and imprecation and our hands seek the enemy of our peace to beat him into good behavior.

The *Leader* has nothing new to say in defense of the justifiableness of the Carmen's Strike, and whether the strike be lost or won nothing that may be said will alter its opinion by one jot or tittle or lead it to desert the cause of the plain people in every honest effort they may make towards the betterment of the life-conditions of themselves and their families and the obtaining of a fair share of the comforts and pleasures which the God of justice wills that all honest men should enjoy. The Carmen asked a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. When they could obtain this in no other way but by striking, what else, in the name of Heaven, were they to do but strike?

We should like to ask those soft-hearted and soft-headed people who snivel over strikes and weep for the miseries inflicted by them on workingmen—we should like to ask them what consideration have the workingmen ever received from their employers that was not forced? It was force, moral or physical, and when moral successful only by reason of threatening to become physical, that is responsible for the improved conditions under which workingmen now live. Except in isolated cases, employers have never freely and voluntarily given to their employes the things that justice and humanity require that men should have.

In old times employer and employe were respectively lord and slave. We know what the condition of a slave was, and we know, furthermore, that slavery was abolished only after force was used, oftentimes brutal force such as no strike of modern times can show. In the course of time the word lord was changed into master, and the word slave (servus, serf) into servant, but the change was little more than in name and the servant little more than a slave. In our own times and in this country he who was once called slave and afterwards servant is now called "help." How many employers of labor, from the man who is able to hire thousands to the man who can hire but one, do not demand of their "help" the same things that the lords and the masters demanded of their slaves and servants, namely, the hardest and longest continued labor for the lowest pay? The name has been changed indeed, but so far as the heart and will of the employer are concerned the conditions remains the same. The cause of this lies in the very nature of the acquisitive human animal, and not in the fact that he is an employer of labor. Those who have arisen from the ranks of labor to the position of employers are oftentimes the hardest taskmasters, and it is a matter of common knowledge that women whose mothers scrubbed kitchens not their own and whose fathers grubbed in city cesspools and who carry about with them through life a congenital odor of alien kitchen sinks and municipal cesspools are the severest with those whom unkind fate has thrown into their kitchens. 'Tis the nature of the beast—the bullying, brute-beast of prey, and we are all of the same family and show it whenever we get a chance.

Let us understand well that so long as labor was dependent on the will of its employers it was always oppressed; that so long as it expected help and sympathy from the outside not any did it receive; that it was only when it organized in self-defense that it was able to force upon the public—on governments and corporations—even a bare recognition of its grievances; and that it was by the strength of organization alone it has been able to compel the granting of its reasonable demands. Charity and philanthropy have done nothing for labor, except here and there, now and then; organization and or-

ganization alone is what has obtained for it any blessings that it now enjoys and will obtain for it all that is rightly its due. Remember this well, workingmen, and hear it, ye hypocrites who are whining over and mouthing of the miseries of your poor servants under the tyranny of the unions. Your servants? Servants no more to do your work after the servant, the slave manner, but men and women to sell you the labor of their hands and brains for a fair price and to respect you only and in so far as you are respectable.

Strikes follow labor organization as logically and inevitably as battles follow military organization. A government does not build up an army and maintain it—unless in the case of State militia—for ornament sake; it pays soldiers to fight whenever it may be necessary to fight. So does not labor organize to meet in halls and parade on festivals, but to fight its battles when the bugle blows.

Organized labor and organized capital are two great armies. When the leaders of both disagree war is declared by either, and a strike is on. This is a bad method perhaps, but on the side of labor at least it is the only method that has so far been effective. Let anybody who cares look up industrial history since the organization of labor and he will find that conferences and arbitrations have practically never settled anything, and that it is strikes alone have won for labor whatever it has achieved. This is a lesson which laborers are not likely to forget, and while they have enough good sense to keep them from rushing into strikes without just cause, yet when their cause is just and their demands righteous and honest they know that a strike is the last and only resort. They have not originated this: it has been taught them by the hardest of all masters, experience.

The suffering and misery caused by strikes are the necessary losses of battle; the gain very much more than balances the account, and it is permanent. Nobody now dares to say that the soldiers of the Revolution and the Rebellion bled and died in vain. Their names are held in honor, their graves are flower-strewn from year to year, and their descendants are the only nobles in a democratic land. But their sweethearts and wives and children sorrowed and suffered, yet without complaint. They gave their bravest and dearest to their country, and they bore the terrible consequences as bravely as their brothers and their husbands met the bayonet and bullet on the field. The soldiers of labor are fighting in a nobler cause than even that in which the patriots of the two great national wars fought. They will not count the cost and their women and children will gird them for the fray.

This is the plain philosophy of strikes—they are the only weapons left to organized labor in its struggle for existence. The captains of industry, the great employers of labor know this and fear it. When they have been taught to fear it well enough to avoid the blow of it there will be industrial peace.

Strikes have not always been successful in their immediate consequences, but there has never been an important strike which has not left the cause of labor better for its being. When labor organization has become perfected or nearly so there will be no unsuccessful strikes, because capital will grant the just and honest demands of labor freely and without compulsion. Both sides will look to their own interests, and those interests will lie in ways of pleasantness and in paths of peace.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, MARKET AND CHURCH STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1907, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on ordinary deposits and 6 per cent on term deposits. Interest on deposit payable on and after July 1st. Interest on ordinary deposits not called for will be added to the principal and thereafter bear interest at the same rate.

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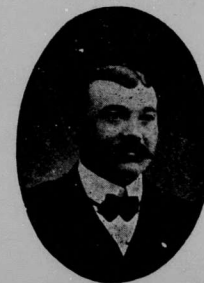
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THE POWER TO DESTROY.

Construction is slow, but destruction is swift.

Science tells us that the earth has been in existence for millions of years, that the center of the earth is one mass of molten fiery liquid, that the outer shell on which we live has cooled in the millions of years so as to permit life, both vegetable and animal.

The slow process of nature has created lands, mines and forests which the hand and brain of man has utilized for the necessities, the conveniences and the luxuries of life.

But while it takes ages of nature to create, its power to destroy is measured in seconds.

A proud city representing the work of nature for thousands of years, and the labors of millions of men can be destroyed by volcanic disturbances in a few minutes, as witness Pompeii, San Francisco, Valparaiso and St. Pierre.

The same powers may instantly send a large and populous island or part of a continent to the bottom of the sea with all of its inhabitants.

There are trees in California that have been growing for a thousand years, their size is majestic, but the forces of nature which have created them so slowly can destroy them in a second.

We are impressed by the many wonderful and beautiful manifestations of the creative powers of nature, but we are awed by its terrible power to destroy.

The power to destroy is not given to nature alone, but is possessed by man. The destructive power of man is greater than his constructive power, in that he can destroy everything he can create, and he can also destroy that which he cannot create. Like nature he is slow to create, but quick to destroy.

In warfare two opposing armies may practically annihilate each other and may destroy city and country in so doing, and all in a few hours. Mankind in many years may rebuild the cities and homes, but cannot restore the lives and property that were destroyed.

In business a man may in forty years build up a tremendous success, but he can destroy it in the stock market in ten minutes.

A man lives to the age of forty years, being the product of forty years' experience of human life applied to his nature, character and temperament. Being dissatisfied with himself, he kills himself. He could not create himself, but he could destroy himself.

The combined brains, money and muscle of many men after several years' intelligent labor may erect a beautiful building, but a gibbering idiot can destroy it in a minute with a stick of dynamite. The fool could not create the building, but he could destroy it.

And the power to destroy may be used unconsciously, as when the city of Chicago was burned by a lantern kicked over by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, or when a boy points a gun at a playmate, pulls the trigger and kills him, not knowing it is loaded.

These are illustrations of the accidents of life due to negligence, and imposing on humans, legally or morally, individually and collectively, an obligation to exercise due care in all matters involving the safety rights or property of others.

That human progress has been at all possible is due to the fact that some men have been able to restrain their destructive powers, and not only to give their effort to the work of construction, but also to assist in restraining others who were bent on destruction and nothing else.

It is to accommodate the latter class our prisons are built to hold murderers who destroy life, burglars and thieves, and firebugs, who destroy property, and all other classes of criminals, each of which when analyzed will be found to be a destroyer of something that is prized by the law-abiding portion of the community.

And so it seems that the general public has come to look with disfavor upon those men who freely exercise their power to destroy, and instead of such

persons gaining influence and leadership they are incarcerated in penal institutions.

The industrial field as well as the political or business field has its men who choose to exercise the power to destroy.

Numbers of workingmen of sincere purpose associate themselves for their mutual benefit in a labor union. They are driven together because the purchasing power of their wages does not provide them with the necessities or comforts of life. They ask their employer for more pay and are refused. They offer to arbitrate, but are again refused. These mere refusals have not altered their view of the justness of their request, and all peaceable efforts to redress their grievances having failed, they cease to work. Other workingmen acting upon a mistaken idea of their individual independence may seek employment in place of the strikers. With these the strikers may properly reason in an attempt to show the identity of interest of all workingmen and that they should unite as one.

But the professional strike breaker comes along. He is not actuated by any motive of personal independence or rights. He is in it for the sole purpose of beating the strike, he is a mercenary who works for hire, and when he has defeated this strike he will look for another. He is not seeking employment in any industry in particular; he is seeking employment at strike breaking. He aims to destroy all effort of workingmen for human progress. They have a right to aspire to living wages, to education for their children, to protection against old age, and to the comforts of life on life's journey, but he aims to destroy that rightful aspiration entirely.

Some day an enlightened public sentiment will force the enactment of laws that will put the strike breaker behind the bars in company with the other destroyers of life, property or happiness of others.

Not all the destructive foes of unionism are outside the ranks, however. Labor unions are impeded in their work by internal conscious and unconscious foes, who, to a greater or less degree, are exercising their power to destroy.

The unconscious foes are none the less deadly because they are unconscious. They comprise the hot-headed radicals, who, though they may be honest in their purpose, are wrong in their reasoning. They think little but talk much. They want the whole earth, and they want it now, and without any regard to local, or general or special trade or industrial conditions, with supreme disregard of all laws of supply and demand or of laws of the union, they plunge the union into disastrous and sometimes illegal strikes and then condemn the union and its officers if it does not succeed, in this manner sometimes completing the destruction of the union they claimed to support as good union men.

This history of unionism records instances where organization proceeded at a rapid rate and promised speedily to remedy many of labor's wrongs, but all progress was stopped by a sudden epidemic of premature wage disputes, followed by illegal strikes. The entire attention of the executive and organizing staff of the union would then be directed to adjusting the illegal strikes, no attention being paid to the work of organizing meanwhile, and through this diverting the efforts of the executives from constructive work to an attempt to repair the damages caused by destructive work, accompanied with quarrels incident to failure, movements fraught with the welfare of hundreds of thousands of human beings have been wrecked through the unconscious exercise of the power to destroy by the unconscious foes within the ranks.

The redeeming feature of this class is, that their motives being sincere, many of them learn by experience to avoid the dangers of illogical radical methods and policies.

A few, however, graduate, or, more properly speaking, degenerate from this class to the class of conscious foes within the ranks.

The conscious foes within the ranks comprise those who have personal grudges to settle or am-

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itions to serve, and are willing to sacrifice the movement to gratify either personal ambition or personal spite.

The strike breaker is an open foe, and all know where to find him. He is a Hessian, while the conscious foe within the ranks is a Benedict Arnold. He is in it for himself only. He aspires to lead, not by meritorious ideas or measures advocated by him, but by condemnation of everything advocated by everybody else. He is destructive and not constructive. He comes with fair professions on his lips and malice in his heart. He proposes to love the union much, but condemns everything connected with it except himself. Being busy destroying the work or reputation of others, he has no time to do any work or establish any reputation for himself, and he soon fades because his dupes soon recognize him as one great in promises and little in performance.

When any one claims prominence let those whose support is asked analyze his qualifications for leadership.

The first test is whether he is destructive or constructive in his work. If the first, he will denounce everything and everybody, basing his whole position on criticism of others.

If he does advocate anything new, it will be found to be unsound, the product of a narrow mind, and sure not to succeed.

Such a nature is not capable of broad intelligence or real ability, and is likely to be coupled with illiteracy or at least merely superficial knowledge.

Such a one will not measure up to the needs of leadership in any movement.

If he is constructive, he will be found offering his ideas instead of himself, and finally winning the support of members because of his loyal and unselfish service to the cause, the members seek him instead of him seeking the members.

Not seeking office himself, he has no occasion to slander others, and he can say a good word for others, for the measures of others, and for the union itself as it is now, without impairing his chances, because his candidacy is based on merit and on the spontaneous desire of his fellows, and is not manufactured by himself and based on reviling others.

On labor unions depends the welfare of hundreds of thousands of the families of the members. Therefore, not the members alone are interested, but if the union suffers their families and dependents suffer, hence the greater necessity that the analysis should be keen and conclusive.

It is freely admitted that one has a right to aspire to leadership, but such a desire should not be gratified unless the members are satisfied that the aspiration rests upon something else besides the mere desire to hold office.

If they find him broad, intelligent, able, generous, honest, seeking the welfare of the movement and not himself, they can trust him.

If they find him narrow, ignorant, incapable, mean, tricky, a vilifier of others, a self-seeker, and a destroyer, they had best let him alone.

The labor union that allows a person who is desirous of exercising the power to destroy to remain in a position of influence is guilty of the same kind of negligence as the person who left the lantern behind Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

It is the duty of the vigilant to guard against accident.

Happily the only danger from the conscious foe within is that he may temporarily gain the support of well-meaning members, but as we live in an age of ever-increasing intelligence the rank and file are getting more and more able to separate the wheat from the chaff, both as to measure and as to individuals.

The labor union of the future will condemn "the conscious foe within" to eternal industrial solitude, and will learn to ostracize those members who show any disposition to exercise the power to destroy.

The labor union of the present needs to remember that construction is slow; it takes years to build

a labor union, but that destruction is swift, and the union that took years to build may be destroyed in a few hours by a conscious or unconscious exercise of the power to destroy.—James Symonds in *Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal*.

SOME CURIOUS STRIKES.

The recent strike of the London Music Hall artists calls attention that there is scarcely a class of workers from actors to executioners, from lawyers to beer drinkers, and from parsons to choir boys which has not at one time or another asserted its rights and avenged its wrongs in a similar way.

Not long ago Spain was the scene of a combined strike of actors throughout its length and breadth, which arose as a sequel to the popular indignation at the election of an undesirable archbishop at Valencia. The police of Madrid took the extreme step of closing the Zarzuela theatre and arresting several of the actors for singing political songs directed against the government and the unpopular prelate. In consequence of this indignity the whole theatrical world arose in arms, and a meeting of the Spanish Actors' Association was held, at which a universal strike and the closing of all the theatres in the country were proclaimed.

The barristers of St. Amand, in the department of Cher, when lectured by the judge of the district court on their habit of stirring up litigation and "setting the peaceful inhabitants of the town by the ears," left the court in a body and refused to enter it again until the judge made an ample apology for his charges; and when at the tribunal of Sens another judge thought fit to reprimand one of the lawyers for the defense and had him ejected from the court, all his fellow barristers to a man signed a protest and announced their intention never to plead again before him until he had made suitable amends for his conduct.

At Cracow, not long ago, the doctors refused to attend their patients unless their remuneration was increased; in New Zealand, when a poll tax was instituted which pressed heavily on the trade agents coming from Sydney, the commercial travelers, one and all, determined to boycott the country until the offensive impost was removed or modified; and in Canton the executioners once declined point blank to cut off any more heads unless their fee was doubled. The official to whom the announcement was made declined to concede the extra pay, but comforted the petitioners with the assurance that their business would soon be brisker than it had been.

Strikes among choristers are far from uncommon. To give but two examples, the choirboys at St. John's, Chatham, walked in a body out of the church in the middle of the service on Christmas Day, and a church choir in Yorkshire struck because their singing was marred by the strident efforts of a well meaning but unmusical member of the congregation.

Even in the world of athletics strikes are by no means uncommon. There was a formidable strike of footballers at Crewe, and not long ago the members of a famous Scottish team refused to play unless a reporter, whose remarks had displeased them, was excluded from the ground.

The 900 women and children employed at the Perth Amboy cigar factory who went on strike recently have returned to work at the old scale of wages. They were receiving \$2.50 a thousand for making cigars and wanted \$3. The company could not see its way clear for an increase and the strike followed. Some of the more skilled workers at the factory can make as much as \$3.50 a week of sixty hours, and with a liberal amount of overtime, which the concern generously allows, they sometimes make as much as \$4.50 a week.

The iron molders of St. Louis have accepted a 15 cents per day increase in wages offered by the employers in place of 25 cents demanded.

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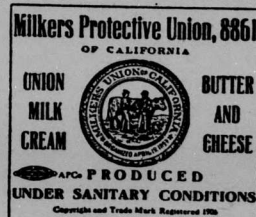
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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

During the week quite a number of prominent citizens, together with city, State and national officials, assembled in this city and concluded their labors by deciding to form here a branch of the National Civic Federation.

During the sessions of the Peace Conference many highly interesting addresses were made—some by men who rank high in the labor movement, others by employers, and others by men in public life and by men who hold high rank as scientists.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of this Peace Conference and the formation of a branch of the National Civic Federation in this city, it appears that nothing in the direction of adjusting the industrial controversies existing here was attempted. It is possible that the proposed organization may become an instrument for the making of industrial peace—we hope so. In the meantime, however, we advise the labor unions of San Francisco to continue to build up their treasuries, to place their best men in office, and, whenever differences with employers arise, sit down with those employers and "talk things over" calmly and fairly. If then you fail to agree—you and your employers—it is possible that the Civic Federation can induce you to do so; but the best agreement that can be arrived at between employer and employe has always been and always will be an agreement made directly by employer and employe and none other.

CORNELIUS DID NOT ADMIT DEFEAT.

Richard Cornelius, President of the Street Car-men's Union, addressed a meeting held in Oakland last Sunday, and in the *Chronicle* of the following day he is reported as having said, during the course of his address, "Calhoun has had the best of it so far." Mr. Cornelius takes occasion to deny the truth of the *Chronicle's* report in the following communication to the *LABOR CLARION*:

EDITOR *LABOR CLARION*—The remarks attributed to me in the *Chronicle* of Monday, July 22nd, namely: "Up to this time Calhoun has had the best of it," is an absolute falsehood and in fact quite the reverse of what I did say. I said "We have had Calhoun whipped for the past six or seven weeks, and it's impossible for him to improve his service." I have made this statement several times during the past few weeks and again repeat it:—the United Railroads has been defeated for several weeks past.

Mr. Calhoun has stated that he was borrowing \$3,000,000 at 6 per cent., which is a sum equal to four times the amount of increase asked by our organization.

I cannot understand how any union man or woman would attach any importance to anything appearing in the *Chronicle*, for during the entire controversy it has been absolutely unfair. It has made statements without any truth in them and has refused to publish anything that appeared to it favorable to the union.

RICHARD CORNELIUS.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted the recommendation of the special committee making arrangements for a fitting observance of labor's holiday, that Golden Gate Park be selected for the parade ground, and that literary exercises and athletic games instruct and amuse the assembled thousands on the afternoon of September 2nd. The Park Commissioners have willingly granted the Council permission to parade through the grounds and Superintendent McLaren has extended a hearty invitation to unionists and their friends to unite on this occasion.

The park is truly a beautiful recreation spot. Not only are the roads in splendid condition, but the flowers and lawns add a charm that will surely make the Labor Council's choice one to be remembered. While the Stadium is under course of construction, it will be completed before Labor Day. Mr. McLaren, during his recent tour of Europe, states that search failed to reveal an amphitheater of either the size or advantages of the Stadium. Its grassy level affords room for games innumerable, and on the slopes may rest, says Mr. McLaren, nearly 100,000 people. Around the three-quarter-mile radius is a speedway, and skirting the floor are both bicycle and running tracks. The opportunities for social intercourse are many, and the authorities have promised that all necessary arrangements for comfort will be attended to.

Sub-committees are hard at work. The entertainment to be provided will be the very best. Amateur runners will compete in the exciting sprints and the races that call for endurance. Another committee has for its task the work of securing prizes. Donations from unions are solicited. The City Front Federation and the Musicians' Union have taken the lead in this connection. Gold medals will soon adorn some manly vests as a tribute to prowess, and other organizations will also show their generosity. Delegate F. Zimmerman will contribute as a prize a dressed spring lamb, and the head of some household will surely call him blessed during the month of September.

A good pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether will result in a Labor Day celebration out of the ordinary. Variety is the spice of life. The park proposition grows on one the more its possibilities are realized.

At the meeting in the Labor Temple next Thursday night, August 1st, the marshals or accredited representatives of the various departmental subdivisions will draw for place in the line of march, and it is the general opinion that the inconveniences will be so few now that Golden Gate Park has been chosen that the last place in the parade will be as keenly competed for as the head of the army of thirty thousand men and women.

Within the next two or three weeks there will be a meeting of all the labor day committees of affiliated unions with the Council's representatives. The time and place will be named in next week's issue.

THE PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

The following excerpts from the *American Pressman* relative to the work of the recent convention, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union are of interest to the craft in this city especially:

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

"Mr. George L. Berry, who has been elected to the highest place in the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, is a young man of active business qualifications and decided opinions. He is about thirty-two years of age and at the time of his election was the secretary and business agent of San Francisco Pressmen's Union, and treasurer and director of the *LABOR CLARION*, the leading labor organ of the Pacific coast.

"President Berry learned to feed presses in St. Louis, and received his pressmen's card about five years ago, and then took the advice of Horace Greeley and went west to grow up with the country.

"The official letter of President Berry, in this

issue, to the members of the I. P. P. and A. U., has the ring of business acumen, and no doubt will do much to solidify the union sentiment on the great questions of the hour. That the agreement signed by our late Board of Directors was not satisfactory has been made manifest by the vote of the majority of the delegates at the late convention. Mr. Berry and the majority of the board of directors stand for 'the eight-hour day THIS YEAR, closed shop, and harmony with reasonableness in our dealings with all in our craft.'

"Now that Bro. Berry is our chosen leader, it is our duty to put faith in him as our leader. Let us all unite to help him and his staff of officers, so union pressroom employes may unite as one man in unity and determination to work in harmony, so that when President Berry comes to Mobile in June, 1908, he will have none but himself to blame if he has not secured the 'eight hours,' 'closed shop,' and 'harmony with all in our craft.'"

RESOLUTIONS PASSED RELATIVE TO THE AGREEMENT.

That all may know just what took place at the New York convention relative to the agreement signed up by the late board of directors, we quote the several resolutions passed at that convention. The first is known as proposition No. 18, and the latter as proposition No. 96. Read them:

Proposition No. 18.

"WHEREAS, Our board of directors has renewed the agreement with the United Typothetæ of America; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said agreement is hereby ratified and approved, provided the 'open-shop' clause is stricken out and an amendment is inserted providing for nine hours' pay for the eight-hour day; and be it further

"Resolved, That in the event the U. T. A. rejects these amendments, our board of directors are instructed to submit the question of the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day to the referendum, said referendum to be taken thirty days after such rejection."

Proposition No. 96.

"Resolved, That a shorter work-day assessment of ten per cent be levied upon the membership of the I. P. P. and A. U., the money to be collected to be put to the Shorter Work-day Fund; and

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be submitted to the referendum as part of and incorporated in proposition No. 18, which provides for the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day, provided certain amendments to an agreement are rejected by the U. T. A."

If the U. T. A. rejects the proposed changes, and it is put to the referendum, all voting to enforce proposition No. 18 will necessarily have to agree to pay 10 per cent on their earnings as soon as the result is announced in favor of proposition No. 18.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The nineteenth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union which adjourned *sine die* on Sunday, June 23, was without doubt the most important convention of the trade that has ever been held. It was a history-maker, and established for all time that whenever an agreement is to be made between this union and an association of employers, it must first be submitted to the membership of the I. P. P. and A. U. affected thereby. Owing to the failure to submit the agreement made between the former Board of Directors of your International Union and the United Typothetæ of America to the members of the I. P. P. and A. U., prior to its acceptance by the Board of Directors, much ill-feeling was caused, which was displayed when your representatives came together at the recent convention. That feeling, however, disappeared when the convention had decided upon a well-defined and clear-cut policy as to the future, and the convention legislated for the best interests of the I. P. P. and A. U., and adjourned with the united determination to stand together.

The matter which was considered most carefully

by the delegates was the agreement entered into between the former Board of Directors of the I. P. P. and A. U. and the United Typothetae of America. That agreement contained a clause which the majority of the local unions and delegates construed to mean an "open shop." That clause reads as follows:

"The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union shall not engage in any strike, sympathetic or otherwise, or boycott unless the employer fails to live up to this contract, it being understood that the employer fulfills all the terms of this contract by paying the scale of wages, and living up to the shop practices as settled by the committee, regardless of his employees' union affiliations; no employer shall engage in any lockout unless the union or members thereof fail to live to this contract; the Conference or Arbitration Committee to be the final judge of what constitutes a failure to live up to this contract."

Delegates were elected from a majority of the local unions instructed to oppose that clause, and to bring about its repeal, and at the same time to remove the stigma which has attached to the I. P. P. and A. U. ever since the agreement came into existence.

By the same agreement the eight-hour day was to go into effect on January 1, 1909, but no provision was made at that time the wages of the pressmen and assistants were not to be reduced. That these provisions were opposed by many unions was apparent when the delegates met, and the following resolution, known as Proposition No. 18, was presented on the third day of the convention by Delegate John F. Geckler, of Indianapolis:

"WHEREAS, Our Board of Directors has renewed the agreement with the United Typothetae of America; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said agreement is hereby ratified and approved, provided the 'open-shop' clause is stricken out, and an amendment is inserted providing for nine hours' pay for the eight-hour day.

"And be it further Resolved, That in the event the U. T. A. rejects these amendments, our Board of Directors are instructed to submit the question of the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day to the referendum, said referendum to be taken thirty days after such rejection."

Your delegates discussed the provisions of the agreement and the resolution for two entire days, every one being given an opportunity to express fully his views upon them. The members of your former Board of Directors each gave his reasons for signing such an agreement (the first Vice-President did not sign it, and stated his reasons for withholding his signature). After all who desired to talk upon the subject had been heard, the resolution was adopted.

It will be clearly seen by the terms of this resolution that the convention had no desire to repudiate the agreement. It was the first convention held after the agreement was made, and it was first opportunity the members had, through their delegates, to express an opinion upon it. The conditions were precisely similar to those under which the representatives of the U. T. A. acted; but that body was given an opportunity to pass upon the terms of the agreement prior to its adoption by its officers. As I have said, you were not accorded privilege, nor could an expression of opinion be recorded until the recent convention.

You observe that we merely ask the U. T. A. to amend the agreement in two particulars. If, as is claimed by its advocates, the cause to which we object is not an open shop clause, then there can be no objection to its repeal. If, as is also claimed, there is no intention on the part of the members of the U. T. A. to reduce the wages of the pressmen and assistants when the eight-hour day goes into effect, then there should be no hesitation in so stating in explicit terms. Such amendments would make the agreement definite and clear, and would

not leave it to be interpreted by any individual according to the promptings of his interests.

It now rests with the U. T. A. to determine whether the agreement shall live or die. Should it refuse to agree to our proposed amendments, the question, according to the resolution of the recent convention, which I have quoted, shall be left to a referendum vote of all our members. In conjunction with that resolution, another resolution, known as Proposition No. 96, was adopted, and is as follows:

"Resolved, That a shorter work-day assessment of ten per cent be levied upon the membership of the I. P. P. and A. U.; the money to be collected to be put to the shorter work-day fund; and be it further

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be submitted to the referendum as part of and incorporated in Proposition No. 18, which provides for the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day, provided certain amendments to an agreement are rejected by the U. T. A."

This resolution, together with that previously quoted, makes the policy of the Board of Directors, as outlined by the recent convention, very plain to all. Your Board has received specific instructions, which your President has hastened to obey. He has forwarded to the officials of the U. T. A. a communication requesting an interview, for the purpose of placing before them the instructions of your convention. Up to the present writing, your President has received no reply to that communication.

As the copy for all matters in our journal must be in hand by July 8, I did not expect to be able to give you the news and outcome of our meeting with the U. T. A. in the next issue, and take this means of informing you in advance of what has been done, and what is contemplated.

THE "AMERICAN PRESSMAN."

The matter of placing the *American Pressman* in the hands of every member of our International Union again came before the convention, and the subject will be placed to referendum for consideration. The plan which will be outlined when the proposition is presented to you is the same as voted on last October.

This question, to my mind, should be given deep consideration by every member of the International Union. As officers of the International, you have new men with different policies, their actions should be followed. Much will fall on their shoulders in the year to come. It will all be made known to you through the *Pressman*.

LABEL LEAGUE.

The recommendation of our convention to all Locals throughout the country to form Label Leagues, to my mind, is one of the best propositions that came before the body for action. In the organizing of Label Leagues, we put in the field an organizer that can go into the household and present the case of the worker. We can see it on the street in the form of a small white button with a blue cross, attracting the attention of every one, and at the same time impressing upon the minds of those that wear them the necessity of the "Union Label" and its use. Let every Pressmen's and Assistants' Union in North America take the initiative in the formation of Label Leagues.

HEADQUARTERS.

The selection of the City of Cincinnati as permanent headquarters by our late convention, puts the organization on a sound business basis, and in the future correspondence will be given immediate attention.

The office of the President and Secretary-Treasurer will be located in Room C, Hulbert Block. Fraternally

GEORGE L. BERRY, President.

The waiters of Paris, France, have won their strike for a reduction of the fees payable for the privilege of working, and the right to wear mustaches.

Smoke only union-label cigars and tobacco.

LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of the officers of the Labor Council will take place this evening. Following are the candidates for the various offices, together with the unions they represent in the Council:

President—A. J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers.

Vice-President—H. M. Alexander, Typographical.

Recording Secretary—Wm. P. McCabe, Molders.

Financial Secretary—J. J. Kenny, Steam Fitters.

Treasurer—D. McLennan, Machine Hands.

Sergeant-at-Arms—P. O'Brien, Brewery Workmen.

Trustees (three to be elected)—Chas. Schuppert, Musicians; Miss M. Wheeler, Telephone Operators; Wm. G. Wittman, Printing Pressmen.

Law and Legislative Committee (five to be elected)—Jas. Bowlan, Hackmen; J. V. Ducoing, Barbers; Theo. Johnson, Waiters; G. M. Lipman, Retail Clerks; C. H. Parker, Typographical; A. C. Roche, Printing Pressmen.

Executive Committee (thirteen to be elected)—H. M. Alexander, Typographical; Geo. W. Bell, Gas Workers; G. B. Benham, Printing Pressmen; J. H. Conley, Rammermen; Geo. Cooney, Electrical Workers No. 151; M. E. Decker, Milk Wagon Drivers; K. J. Doyle, Tanners; S. Fox, Retail Clerks; Jos. Guinee, Beer Bottlers; Ed. Hoffman, Bakers No. 24; J. A. Kelly, Machinists; H. Knoebel, Cigarmakers; Bert La Rue, Waiters; Charles Minert, Sugar Workers; D. McLennan, Machine Hands; H. W. McMullin, Carriage and Wagon Workers; J. McPherson, Horseshoers; D. J. Murray, Butchers; P. O'Brien, Brewery Workmen; E. Patterson, Pavers; Chas. Schilling, Soap, Soda and Candle Workers; D. Tattenham, Barbers; G. Thurber, Steam Laundry Workers; Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical.

Organizing Committee (nine to be elected)—H. Altman, Press Feeders; S. Fox, Retail Clerks; A. Hooper, Butchers; Miss A. Lynch, Telephone Operators; J. M. Moran, Stereotypers and Electrotypers; E. Patterson, Pavers; M. P. Scott, Waiters; J. Verra, Bartenders; J. O. Walsh, Molders.

Label Committee (eleven to be elected)—J. J. Bogan, Machinists; Miss A. Burkhardt, Garment Workers; J. J. Calish, Barbers; H. Elbing, Waiters; H. L. Foster, Cigarmakers; Miss S. Hagan, Garment Workers; J. W. Hogan, Photo Engravers; G. Hohlman, Beer Drivers; W. C. Kittler, Musicians; Leo Michelson, Typographical; F. J. Pratt, Tailors.

Directors of LABOR CLARION (three to be elected)—G. B. Benham, Printing Pressmen; H. A. Menke, Musicians; Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical.

Japanese and Korean Exclusion League (three to be elected)—G. A. Black, Steam Laundry Workers; J. V. Ducoing, Barbers; A. J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers; Geo. M. Lipman, Retail Clerks; E. H. Misner, Machinists.

LEST WE FORGET.

The publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers.

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, O.

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

McClure's Magazine, Century Magazine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

The first journal ever published in America by a labor union was *The Awl*, which was gotten out by shoemakers and was really the grandfather of the present *Shoe Workers' Journal*.

TRADE UNIONS AND SOCIETY.

BY FRANK F. FOSTER.

Many millions of workers all over the civilized world are associated mainly upon craft lines, for the protection of their interests and the advancement of their standards of living. Their methods of action differ somewhat in detail, but their underlying purposes are practically the same. The judgment of the foremost thinkers of our time, of wise statesmen and of an enlightened press, accords to these men honesty and sincerity. The value of associated effort for legitimate ends is nowhere denied. If organized workmen have sincerity of purpose and legitimate ideals, the assumption is inevitable that society as a whole will profit by their associate effort. Some twenty years ago I formulated a statement entitled "Thirty-nine arguments in favor of trade unionism." I now venture to supplement it with "Thirty-nine reasons as to why society as a whole is better off by reason of the existence and activities of organized labor."

1. Trade unionism has exercised a mighty influence in breaking down race prejudice and the bias of creed, and in this contributes to a harmonious citizenship.

2. It has been a great factor in assisting to familiarize hundreds of thousands of immigrant workmen with American standards of thought and life.

3. It has been in a sense the poor man's university, inspired thought upon public questions, and has thus supplemented the work of primary education.

4. Its benevolent features have saved hundreds of thousands of workmen from becoming a charge upon the public treasury in periods of industrial depression.

5. It has taught the sellers of labor the virtues of deliberate and well considered action, as opposed to destructive mob action.

6. By raising wages it has stimulated trade. Money paid to labor employs other labor.

7. By helping to eliminate the employment of our children it has distinctly elevated the standard of future citizenship.

8. Its crusade against the sweatshop has been in the interest of public health.

9. Its efforts for reducing the tension upon and liabilities to danger of transportation workmen have made travel safer for the public.

10. Its regulation obtained of dangerous employment has reduced the cost of hospital service.

11. Its opposition to Oriental labor has saved the country from an invasion of men of a standard of life destructive of our American civilization.

12. In this State (Ohio) its protest defeated biennial elections.

13. Here, also, it was the first to contend for the system of free text-books in the public schools.

14. It won legislative enactment for vested street cars.

15. It has minimized the evils of prison labor.

16. It has challenged the padrone system.

17. It is resisting the abuse of the equity powers of the courts.

18. It has fought the vicious contract labor system on public works.

19. It has obtained a more equitable employers' liability act.

20. Its union label on cigars and tobacco safeguards the public health.

21. It has taken the initiative in a long line of factory legislation, which public judgment has, later on, approved.

22. It has educated the public to the truth that there should be two sides to the labor bargain.

23. It has used its influence in the interest of the movement for peace between the nations.

24. It has brought to the public attention the existence of many industrial ills hitherto unnoted.

25. It has caused the universities to modify their economic teachings.

26. It prevents the would-be unfair employer from underselling his competitor by the method of scrimping labor.

27. It keeps tab on legislators and informs the public as to their course.

28. Its council chambers have trained many men for public life.

29. It stands as a barrier against both the anarchy of corporate wealth and also that of the revolutionist.

30. It teaches the revolutionary way for the betterment of labor.

31. It has made thousands of homes more comfortable through more wages and greater leisure for the worker.

32. It holds public officials to strict account.

33. It has developed the spirit of brotherhood among men.

34. Its defense of a living wage rate prevents contraction of the market and frequent recurrence of periods of industrial depression.

35. It has transformed labor power from an inert commodity in the market into a sentient and living force.

36. It has flung its weight for nearly every progressive social movement.

37. It has taught its membership to value and exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

38. It is a social leaven which leavens the entire lump and works for the uplifting of American standards of life.

39. Its social contribution may be most clearly appreciated by comparing with our own the standards of life of those peoples where labor is not organized.

The New York *Labor Bulletin* just issued by the Department of Labor gives the number of organized men and women in the Empire State as 398,494.

SUNNYSIDE The Beautiful

1295 LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

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WHY TRADE UNIONS WERE FORMED.

The modern trade union, beginning about a hundred years ago, has become a force and an influence in the social and industrial world to which every student of economics must give attention.

The causes and reasons for the existence of the trade union are many. The most potent, however, was the introduction into the world of industry of factory life, eliminating the small shop, where employer and employee worked together in the production of the necessities of life. With the factory came isolation, as between employer and employee. It was no longer as man to man, but it became so that the wage worker on the one side had to deal with the manager as a rule, in securing the conditions that were essential to a decent living. The wage worker soon discovered that as an individual he was entirely impotent to accomplish anything of benefit to himself. Naturally, therefore, the factory worker turned to a combination of the individuals working for a specific factory or in a specific trade, and thus came about the trade union, primarily established to protect the wage workers' interests as to wages, hours, and conditions of labor.

The association, however, of men and women in an organization leads quite often to the attainment of other things than those for which the organization was originally created. Out of the association in the trade union has come, not only increased wages and reduced hours of labor, factory inspection, mine inspection, mechanics' lien laws, and many things of this character; but there has come into the world a new political and social economy, having to do with the welfare and progress of the human race; for no organization that deals with the upbuilding of the world's workers, and the accomplishment of results in that direction can fail of being a potent factor in promoting the advancement of all mankind.

The trade unions are paying out millions of dollars annually for funeral benefits, sick benefits, out of work benefits, traveling benefits, etc., etc. Their members are rarely objects of charity. They have been taught self-reliance through the educational influence of their organization, and have paid into their treasury funds for their protection in time of need. They are rarely to be found in the alms-houses of the country, and they are rarely assisted by the charity organizations of any of our cities.

The moral influence of the trade union has been certainly as efficient as has been its industrial influence. The cause of temperance has been materially accelerated by the efforts of organized labor. It was the trade union that originated and promoted the Australian ballot system in Australia, and it was their agitation that forced its adoption in the various States of our Union.

As an intellectual force the trade union has no peer in the world. It reaches a class of people that apparently can be reached by no other influence, and has taught them to be self-reliant and self-respecting.

No intelligent trade unionist claims that they are infallible. We probably know ourselves more accurately the mistakes made by the trade union than the outsiders who make so much noise about it. We are not loth, however, to assert that the trade union in its sphere makes no more or greater mistakes than are made by other organizations. The trade union is unjustly held responsible for the dereliction in any direction of its individual members. If a trade unionist is guilty of an offense against the laws, it is not the individual who is held up to scorn and contempt by the world outside of organized labor but it is the trade union itself. Not only is this unfair, but it is not true of any other organization. If a member of the church departs from the principles of that organization, it is neither the church nor its principles that are held to be responsible, but it is the individual. If the same fairness of judgment was applied to the trade unionist that is applied in all other cases, it would be the individual that would be judged, and not the organization. It is a departure from the principles of trade unionism that

brings disrepute upon the movement and not adherence to them.

So long as there are industrial wrongs to be righted, and burdens to be lifted from the wage workers that they unjustly carry, there will be work for the trade union movement. We ask no immunity from the law or from social customs of our people that are recognized as being right and equitable. We do ask, however, and insist, that under the law we be given just as fair a show as the millionaire or the employer. We ask that no moral code or standard be insisted upon for trade unionists that is not insisted upon for all other classes of society.

The work that has been accomplished speaks for itself. The fact that the working people are in the trade unions by the millions, and are continually increasing the number, is very conclusive evidence that they believe in the trade union, and that they know it has accomplished, and can and will accomplish, much of benefit for the working people. The hue and cry that is set up against the trade union movement by some writers, lecturers, newspapers, magazines, etc., is the best possible evidence of the efficiency and success of the trade union movement. If our organization was a failure, you would never hear these people talking about it, or writing about it. It is because it is successful that they are attempting to tear it down.

What has been done in the past by a trade union may be taken as an example and a standard of what we will expect to accomplish in the future. Wages have been increased, and the trade union will still further increase them. The hours of labor have been reduced, and the trade union will still further reduce them. The conditions in factories have been improved, and in fact all industrial life, and it is the mission of the trade union to still further improve them.—*Ex.*

The annual returns to the State Department of Mines of Pennsylvania for 1906 show that 557 mine workers were killed in the anthracite region and 464 in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania during that period.

Reports submitted at the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. showed that there had been an increase of 55,000 in the trade union membership in the last five months.

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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Clothing for Men and Women

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881 TO 1905.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during the year 1905 than in any year since 1892, if the number of employees thrown out of work by strikes and the duration of the strikes be taken as a measure. In that year 221,686 employees were thrown out of work by 2,077 strikes undertaken by 176,337 strikers in 8,292 establishments, and lasting an average of 23.1 days in each establishment involved.

These favorable industrial conditions as regards strikes during 1905 were apparently exceptional, and

can not be assumed to indicate any lasting tendency toward industrial peace, for the preceding period of six years (1899 to 1904) was a period of extraordinary industrial strife, and the number of employees thrown out of work by strikes in each of the four years (1901 to 1904) exceeded the number thrown out of work in any year on record save 1894.

The year 1894 stands out in the history of the country as the year most notable for the great number of workers thrown out of work by strikes, over 660,000 employees being thrown out of work by 1,349 strikes undertaken by 505,049 strikers in 8,196 establishments, and lasting an average of 32.4 days in each

establishment involved. In both 1902 and 1903 the number of employees thrown out of work by strikes was slightly less and the average duration somewhat shorter, although the number of establishments involved in 1903 was 6,000 greater than ever before, reaching 20,248.

These facts are brought out in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, devoted to strikes and lockouts in the United States during the twenty-five year period 1881 to 1905, just issued.

The total number of strikes in the United States during this period of twenty-five years was 36,757

San Francisco Bond and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000

Vice-Presidents { W. P. PLUMMER
DAVID F. WALKER

GENERAL COUNSEL
W. J. BARTNETT, CHARLES W. SLACK

JOHN LLOYD

J. DALZELL BROWN

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President, JOHN LLOYD
Treasurer, J. DALZELL BROWN

Secretary, RUFUS P. JENNINGS

GENERAL ATTORNEY
M. E. CERF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DAVID F. WALKER

RUFUS P. JENNINGS

B. M. GUNN

10,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT \$100 PER SHARE.

This Company has been organized to loan money on income property in San Francisco on what is known as the bond and mortgage plan. This involves the issuance of bonds secured by first mortgages on income property, and the sale of guaranteed mortgages.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY. EARNINGS OF CAPITAL STOCK SHOULD CERTAINLY EXCEED TWELVE PER CENT PER ANNUM.

A FEW WORDS TO INVESTORS:—

Bond and Mortgage Companies have been in existence in Europe over 135 years, and in America for several years. Their success has been phenomenal. The Credit Foncier of Paris is a notable example. One such company in New York has now outstanding loans on city real estate exceeding \$95,000,000. These companies profit by loaning their funds upon mortgages at higher rates of interest than they pay on their bonds, and by the interest received on their capital, which is loaned on first mortgages on income property. The capital stock of American companies is earning from 12 to 16 per cent per annum. This Company should earn more, owing to its exceptional opportunity.

California is a vast treasury of gold. Since 1849 the gold production of the State has been \$1,450,000,000, a sum equalling the world's stock of gold in 1849; yet it is believed that but the outermost coffers have been opened. In California is to be found, moreover, the richest agricultural region in America. On the Pacific Ocean California has already a great commerce, which will expand by leaps and bounds. In the harbor of San Francisco the United States has one of its most valuable assets, for this is one of the greatest harbors of the world.

San Francisco is destined to be one of the greatest cities of America. She is the commercial and financial heart of California. At the close of 1906 the bank clearings of San Francisco, notwithstanding the disaster, were about two billion dollars, an increase of 8.93 per cent over the previous year, ranking close to Pittsburg and largely exceeding Baltimore. The clearings now exceed the combined clearings of Seattle, Tacoma, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, and Denver. The total banking capitalization, capital, and surplus—

Of San Francisco is.....	\$70,342,543
Of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and New Orleans (combined)	62,363,777
Of Cleveland and Cincinnati (combined).....	68,715,669
Of Baltimore and Washington (combined).....	72,104,992

The clearings for June, 1906, were \$132,149,341.46; for June, 1907, \$177,307,227.96. The total imports into San Francisco since the fire, April 18, 1906, have been \$32,277,775; exports, \$50,842,882. The total assessment-roll, based on a 60-per-cent valuation, is \$429,000,000—a gain of \$53,000,000 in the past twelve months. The city is entering upon a period of unparalleled prosperity; from foreign commerce; from the rapid development of California, with a population of but 2,000,000, yet an area larger than that of Italy, which sustains a population of 32,475,000; from new transcontinental railroads hurrying hither; and from the \$25,400,000,000 of business east of California, a considerable portion of which is turning its attention toward trade with the Orient, for which trade San Francisco is the natural gateway. San Francisco's vast business has been unhoused, and new enterprises are waiting to be housed. Money is urgently needed for this; \$200,000,000 will be required in the next five years. Forty thousand men are engaged in the rebuilding of San Francisco.

There is no better security than income property in San Francisco. For the first time the city must draw upon the East and Europe for capital. THE SAN FRANCISCO BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY is to serve as intermediary between capital and the borrowers. ITS SUCCESS IS ASSURED AND WILL BE REMARKABLE. No other city presents so magnificent an opportunity for such a company. The net earnings of its capital stock should exceed the 12 to 16 per cent being earned by other such companies. All interested in the business of San Francisco should actively support this movement; it means direct and indirect personal profit.

PLAN OF OPERATION

The paid-in capital is loaned on approved mortgages. These mortgages are assigned to a trustee, and against them the mortgage bonds of the Company are issued. No change in securities is permitted without the consent of the trustee, who must first be satisfied that the value of the mortgage to be substituted is at least equal to that of the one to be withdrawn. The money realized from the sale of these mortgage bonds is loaned, and the new mortgages are assigned to the trustee against an issue of additional bonds, which in turn are sold, the process being repeated as often as the business warrants. In addition to this, mortgages guaranteed by the Company are sold to investors at a lower rate of interest than called for by the mortgages, the Company profiting by the difference.

The San Francisco Bond and Mortgage Company has three sources of profit:—

1. Interest earned on its paid-up capital.
2. Difference between what it earns on mortgages and what it pays on bonds, which is usually 1½ per cent.
3. Difference in interest on guaranteed mortgages sold by it, which is usually 1 per cent.

Stock subscriptions will be received in SAN FRANCISCO at the offices of the Company, 30 Montgomery Street, and until July 31, 1907, at the following places:—

SAN FRANCISCO NATIONAL BANK, Merchants Exchange Building.

THE CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, Market and Post Sts.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Kohl Building.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, at its head office, California Street at Montgomery, or at any of its four branch offices.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE PACIFIC, Claus Spreckels Building.

PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN BANK, 78 Jackson Street.

STATE SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK, 1019 Fillmore Street.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Oakland.

ALSO IN NEW YORK CITY AT—

United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street.

Interboro Bank of New York, 49 Wall Street.

E. F. Hutton and Company, 33 New Street.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.

and of lockouts 1,546, or 38,303 labor disturbances of both kinds. Strikes occurred in 181,407 establishments and lockouts in 18,547 establishments, making a total of 199,954 establishments in which these interruptions of work occurred.

The total number of persons who went out on strike during the twenty-five years was 6,728,048, and the number of persons locked out was 716,231, making a total of 7,444,279 employees striking and locked out.

EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF WORK.

Because of the dependence of one occupation upon another in the same establishment, the stopping of work by strikers and employees locked out in one or more occupations often makes it impossible for fellow-employees in other occupations to continue work. The total number of employees, including strikers, thrown out of work by strikes was 8,703,824, and the number thrown out of work by lockouts was 825,610, or a total of 9,529,434 employees thrown out of work in the establishments immediately involved in strikes and lockouts. These figures do not include any employees thrown out of work in the many establishments not immediately involved in the strikes and lockouts, but dependent in one way or another on the establishments involved, as for material, power, etc.

Over 90 per cent of all those thrown out of work by strikes were males and only 9.43 per cent females. In lockouts 84.18 per cent of the employees thrown out of work were males and 15.82 per cent females.

DURATION OF STRIKES.

The average duration of strikes per establishment was 25.4 days and of lockouts 84.6 days. The strike or lockout does not, of course, always result in the closing of the establishments involved, but 61.38 per cent of all establishments involved, or 111,343, were closed an average of 20.1 days. In lockouts 68.25 per cent of all lockouts, more than one-half of all were closed an average of 40.4 days.

INDUSTRIES MOST AFFECTED.

The greatest number of strikes in any one industry was in the building trades, which had 26.02 per cent of all strikes and 38.53 per cent of all the establishments involved in strikes. In the coal and coke industry were 9.08 per cent of all strikes and 9.39 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes. This latter industry had more strikers and more employees thrown out of work by strikes than any other industry. The building trades were second in order in both these respects, with the men's clothing and iron and steel industries next. In lockouts the building trades led all other industries, having 16.49 per cent of all lockouts, more than one-half of all the establishments involved, and about 30 per cent of all the employees locked out and of persons thrown out of work.

STATES MOST AFFECTED.

Employees and employers who are concentrated in the great industrial States are more prone to engage in strikes and lockouts than those throughout the country generally. Thus the five States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio—had 63.46 per cent of all strikes and 69.44 per cent of all the establishments involved in strikes, 56.22 per cent of all lockouts and 77.99 per cent of all establishments involved in lockouts, although these five States had only 45 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments of the country in 1900.

STRIKES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The importance of the part that organized labor plays in strikes is indicated by the fact that of the total number of strikes in twenty-five years 68.99 per cent were ordered by labor organizations, and the strikes so ordered included 90.34 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes, 79.69 per cent of all strikers, and 77.45 per cent of all employees thrown out of work in establishments involved in strikes.

MORE STRIKES SUCCEED THAN FAIL.

Employees who went on strike succeeded more often than they failed. They succeeded in winning

all the demands for which the strikes were undertaken in 47.94 per cent of the establishments, succeeded partly in 15.28 per cent, and in only 36.78 per cent of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their demands. On the other hand, the employers, when they took the initiative and locked out their employees, succeeded more often than they failed. Lockouts resulted wholly in favor of employers in 57.20 per cent of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 10.71 per cent, and failed entirely in 32.09 per cent of the establishments.

STRIKES OF ORGANIZED LABOR MOST SUCCESSFUL.

The strikes which were ordered by labor organizations were much more generally successful than those not so ordered. Thus, strikes ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in 49.48 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in 15.87 per cent, and failed entirely in only 34.65 per cent of the establishments. On the other hand, strikes not ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in but 33.86 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in 9.83 per cent, and failed entirely in 56.31 per cent of the establishments.

LEADING CAUSES.

During the twenty-five year period covered by the investigation of the Bureau of Labor 40.72 per cent of all strikes were undertaken for increase of wages, either alone or in combination with some other cause, and 32.24 per cent were for increase of wages alone. Disputes concerning the recognition of union and union rules, either alone or in combination with some other cause, produced 23.35 per cent of all strikes and were the sole cause of 18.84 per cent. A reduction of wages was the cause, wholly or in part, of 11.90 per cent of the strikes, and 9.78 per cent were to enforce demands for a reduction of hours. Only 3.74 per cent of the strikes were sympathetic.

Of the total number of establishments involved in strikes 57.91 per cent were involved in strikes undertaken wholly or in part to enforce demands for increase of wages.

The most important cause of lockouts was disputes concerning recognition of union and union rules and employers' organization, which alone and combined with other causes produced nearly one-half of all lockouts and included more than one-half of all establishments involved in lockouts.

The percentage of strikes for each of the leading causes has varied largely from year to year, but in every year save 1884 and 1904 strikes for increase of wages have outnumbered those for any other cause. In 1884 a greater number (38.15 per cent) were undertaken wholly or in part against reduction of wages, and in 1904 38.92 per cent were for recognition of union and union rules. In recent years the percentage of strikes against reduction of wages has shown a notable decrease, as is of course natural in a period of advancing wages. On the other hand, the percentage of strikes concerning recognition of union and union rule has shown a remarkable increase, for while they constituted less than 9 per cent of all strikes between 1881 and 1885, and never reached 20 per cent in any single year prior to 1896, yet during the five-year period 1901 to 1905 they constituted more than one-third of all strikes. The sympathetic strike, which in the early eighties was comparatively rare, but between 1889 and 1894 became of considerable importance, since 1894 has not constituted as much as 3 per cent of all strikes in any year except 1904.

Strikes for increase of wages have been more successful than those for any other cause, having entirely failed in only 31.36 per cent of the establishments involved in strikes for that cause, while the next most successful, those against increase of hours, entirely failed in 37.09 per cent of the establishments involved. Strikes concerning recognition of union and union rules entirely failed in 42.88 per cent of the establishments involved, and sympathetic

strikes, the most unsuccessful of all, entirely failed in 76.53 per cent of the establishments involved.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES.

Within recent years the effort to bring about the settlement of strikes and lockouts by joint agreement of organizations representing the parties or by arbitration by a disinterested third party has been attended with considerable success. During the five-year period, 1901 to 1905, 5.75 per cent of all strikes and 12.20 per cent of all lockouts were settled by joint agreement and 1.60 per cent of the strikes and 2.03 per cent of the lockouts were settled by arbitration. These methods of settlement have been thus far largely confined to a few industries, practically one-half of the strikes and two-thirds of the lockouts settled by joint agreement being in the building trades, and about 14 per cent in the coal and coke industry. Of the strikes settled by arbitration more than one-fourth were in the building trades and 13 per cent in the coal and coke industry. These figures do not fully represent the progress of these methods of settlement of disputes between employer and employee, for both methods are being used to a large and increasing extent to settle disputes before a stoppage of work occurs.

JUST ONE BIG BLUFF.

The Parry-Post-Van-Cleave "union busting" movement which recently assumed the raising of half a million yearly for three years, or a total of \$1,500,000 as a war fund, are doubtless amazed at the result of their bluff.

A Georgia typo, backed by the union has formulated a plan which is to be brought before the annual convention of the International Typographical Union in August, looking to the building up of big defense funds by each international and national labor organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. with the provisions that the funds may be pooled in a measure in time of special distress. It is figured that more than a hundred millions could easily be raised within the time allotted for the getting together of the manufacturers' pin money, the experience of the I. T. U. in its eight-hour contest being taken as a basis. In this case 40,000 printers have put up \$4,000,000 within two years besides supporting their ordinary dependents.

With the proposed defense established and invested in government and other securities in such denominations as to be negotiable as requirements may dictate, it is plain to be seen that no such mere bagatelle as that named by the National Manufacturers' Association could make an impression on working class solidarity, industrial or otherwise. As a matter of fact this action of the manufacturers in this instance has served but to accentuate in the minds of the thinking workers, the necessity of counter organization. In other words, it has come to be only another case of the calf and the rope.—*Grand Rapids Sentinel.*

CHILDREN WORK ALL NIGHT.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, of Philadelphia, writer and lecturer on industrial topics, who is investigating child labor conditions in the factories of western Pennsylvania, declares that hundreds of little children under the legal age are employed in a chimney factory at Charleroi, Pa.

"An army of little girls came flocking from all directions to the factories this morning," said Mrs. Bloor. "They work from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m., when little boys take their places and work until 2 a. m. The little fellows are afraid to go home at that hour and many boys of 10 and 11 years carry revolvers to and from their work. I believe the condition of child labor in Pennsylvania is as bad as it is in the South."

To show you how the glass manufacturers disobey the law, I will state that I have secured 6,300 convictions in six years of my office. One large factory covering 640 acres in Alton, Ill., has two gates for inspectors to get in and lots of holes for kids to get out.—*Edgar T. Davies, Chief Factory Inspector of Illinois.*

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Wednesday, 590 Eddy. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 221 5th ave., Richmond Dist.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 13, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Telephone Operators—Meet Tuesdays 10 a. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate Ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

Flour—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries—James Butler, New York City.

Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing

Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Corsets—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kaho and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware—Landers, Fry & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York

Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railroads—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.); J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

A Scotch Courtship.

He and his lass had been sitting together about half an hour in silence, when he spoke, and the following dialogue took place:

"Maggie," he said, "wasna I here on the Sawbath nicht?"

"Aye, Jock, I daur say ye were."

"An' I was here on Monday nicht?"

"Aye, so ye were."

"An' I was here on Tuesday nicht?"

"Ay, ye did happen on Tuesday nicht."

"An' I was here on Wednesday nicht?"

"Aye, so ye were, Jock, so ye were."

"An' I was here on Thursday nicht?"

"I'll no deny that ye were, Jock."

"An' I was here on Friday nicht?"

"Aye, I'm thinkin' that's so."

"And this is Saturday nicht, an' I'm here again?"

"Weel, what for no? I'm sure ye're very welcome."

"Maggie (desperately), Maggie, woman! D'ye no begin to smell a rat?"—*Baltimore Sun*.

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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Meccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (157) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (81) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Parnau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 932 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Steinkwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzeile, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (86) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

The Jackleg Carpenter.

One day last week a tough-looking old darkey was a witness in Judge Moore's court, and as the attorneys were unable to get any information from him he was taken in hand by the Judge. During the colloquy between Judge and witness the latter was asked what he did for a living.

"I'se a cawpenter, sah," he replied.

"Are you a member of the Carpenters' Union?" asked the Judge, in a spirit of fun.

"No, sah, Jedge," replied the darkey; "I sees you don't know much about unions; I'se a jackleg cawpenter, and Mr. Dan Harper says dey don't take jacklegs in the Cawpenters' Union."

"Where did you learn your trade?" asked the Judge.

"With Mr. John Schneider, sah," he replied.

"Now see here, uncle," said the Judge, seriously, "you could not work with John Schneider unless you belong to the Carpenters' Union, because he does not work jacklegs.

"I'se tellin' you de truf, boss," replied the negro; "I carried watah for Mr. John Schneider's bridge gang; dat's whar I larned to be a jackleg cawpenter."

Suppressing his dignity the best he could, the Judge turned the negro back to the young lawyer, and that gentleman, thinking he had a chance to rub it into the Judge, who carries a painters' card, asked him the difference between a union carpenter and a jackleg, and the negro came back at him with the answer: "I reckon, boss, it's about de same as de difference twixt you and a good lawyer."

When court adjourned there was an executive session at Henry Petri's.—Austin Forum.

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VALIDITY OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Another decision has been handed down declaring the constitutionality and validity of the eight-hour law.

The eight-hour law, says the *Machinists' Journal*, which restricts the work of laborers employed on public works to eight hours in any calendar day, was held to be constitutional in the District Court of Appeals, in an opinion handed down early last month in Washington, D. C., by Associate Justice McComas, affirming the decision of the Police Court in the case of the Government against the Penn Bridge Company.

The Penn Bridge Company was convicted in the United States branch of the Police Court upon three separate informations, charging violations of the eight-hour law, while engaged as contractor in the construction of a concrete bridge over Piney Branch Creek. The specific charge against the company was that of "unlawfully and intentionally requiring Oscar Shillingberger, a carpenter, to work more than eight hours on September 21, 22 and 23, 1906." Upon each conviction a fine of \$500 was imposed.

The company carried the case to the higher court on the ground that the law upon which the informations were based was unconstitutional. Other assignments of error in the conviction also were made.

Justice McComas in his opinion says:

"To prohibit a contractor from doing public work in the District, in his own way and in his own time, without regard to the will of Congress, does not infringe upon his liberty. Congress appears to have determined that to restrict a day's work to ten hours tends to promote morality, to improve physical and intellectual conditions of workingmen, and enable them to better discharge their duties as citizens of this republic."

The Court ruled that no error was committed by the lower court in excluding from the consideration of the jury testimony offered by the defendant to show that the case was one of "extraordinary emergency." Justice McComas held that an "extraordinary emergency" is something which arises suddenly and cannot be anticipated.

The company declared that an "extraordinary emergency" arose in the building of the concrete arch of the bridge because of a change in the specifications requiring the company to put in a certain amount of concrete masonry in a specified time.

The company further urged that it was impossible to do this part of the work in eight hours per day.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says that "the Chinese again are coming into Canada in considerable numbers in spite of the \$500 head tax, deemed sufficient at the time of its imposition a few years ago entirely to bar coolies from this country, and effective until recently, not a Chinaman entering the Dominion except merchants and a few others who were exempt. Now, however, the Chinese coolies have found that the opportunity to work in Canada is worth the payment of \$500, and some employers of labor on the Pacific Coast also have concluded that the services of a Celestial are worth that amount. Consequently, for three months the Chinese have been entering British Columbia in ever increasing numbers and paying the big head tax."

The wise legislators of the State of Illinois have enacted a "law for the suppression of vagrancy," which the Chicago police, with proper interpretation, has already succeeded to apply against members and officers of a labor organization. Members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, serving as pickets in the course of a strike, were placed under arrest as "vagrants," thrown into cells of a police station, and on the day following brought before a Judge of the City Court, who detained them under bonds "for further investigation." Should "conviction" follow in these cases, they will have to be appealed, that the validity of the law may be thoroughly tested.

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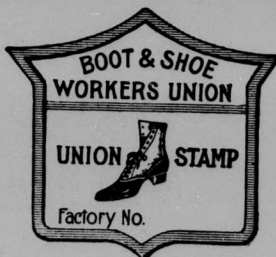
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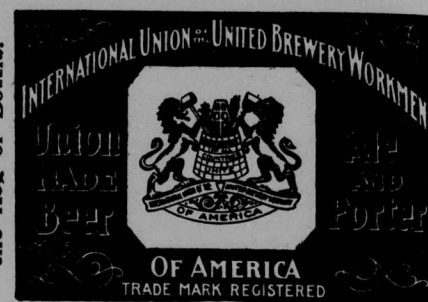
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O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.
Jussatiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan street.
Joe Foss, 2977 Mission street.
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H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.